

§ 435.98 Scope.

(a) The voluntary performance standards for new commercial and multi-family high rise residential buildings apply to the design of a new commercial or multi-family high rise residential building, except for the following:

(1) A building constructed and developed for residential occupancy, unless the building is a multi-family high rise residential building with 3 or more stories;

(2) Heating, cooling, ventilating, or service hot water requirements for those spaces where processes occur for purposes other than occupant comfort and sanitation, and which impose thermal loads in excess of 5% of the loads that would otherwise be required for occupant comfort and sanitation without the process;

(3) Envelope requirements for those spaces where heating or cooling requirements are excepted in paragraph (a)(2) of this section;

(4) Lighting for tasks not listed or encompassed by areas or activities listed in Table 3.5-1; and

(5) Buildings that are composed entirely of spaces listed in paragraphs (a) (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

§ 435.99 General definitions and acronyms.

(a) For the purpose of this subpart:

Accessible (as applied to equipment) means admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (See also *Readily Accessible*.)

Adjusted Lighting Power means lighting power, ascribed to a luminaire(s), that has been reduced by deducting a lighting power control credit based on use of an automatic control device.

Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency means the ratio of annual output energy to annual input energy that includes any non-heating season pilot input loss.

Air Conditioning, Comfort means treating air to control its temperature, relative humidity, cleanliness, and distribution to meet the comfort requirements of the occupants of the conditioned space. Some air conditioners may not accomplish all of these controls.

Ambient Lighting means lighting that produces general illumination throughout an area.

Area Factor means a multiplying factor that adjusts the base unit power density (UPD) for spaces of various sizes to account for the impact of room configuration on lighting power utilization.

Automatic means a self-acting, operating by its own mechanism, when actuated by some impersonal influence, such as, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature or mechanical configuration. (See also *Manual*.)

Ballast means a device used with an electric-discharge lamp to obtain the necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current, and wave form) for starting and operating.

Ballast Efficacy Factor—Fluorescent means the ratio of the relative light output to the power input in watts, at specified test conditions, expressed as a percent.

Ballast Factor means the ratio of a commercial ballast lamp lumens to a reference ballast lamp lumens, used to correct the lamp lumen output from rated to actual.

Boiler Capacity means the rated heat output in Btu/h of the boiler, at the design inlet and outlet conditions and rated fuel/energy input.

British Thermal Unit means approximately the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 59 °F to 60 °F.

Building means any new structure to be constructed that includes provision for a heating or cooling system, or both, or for a hot water system.

Building Code means a legal instrument which is in effect in a state or unit of general purpose local government, the provisions of which must be adhered to if a building is to be considered to be in conformance with law and suitable for occupancy and use.

Building Design means the architectural and engineering drawings and specifications used for the construction of a new building.

Building Energy Cost means the computed annual energy cost of all purchased energy for the building, calculated using the methods of section 435.111 of these standards.